

six or seven times a day. Then he went to the front with the Rough Riders. I saw him only occasionally as Governor of New York, and not as President. I met him in the White House in Africa on his way north from his hunting trip. ROOSEVELT'S SECRETARY DURING TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

O'Laughlin said that from the Boston to Paris he acted not only as newspaper correspondent but as secretary to the Colonel. He described the Roosevelt rambles up the Nile, through Italy and the crisis-cross of Europe.

"There were public receptions and banquets right along," he said. "I took down the Colonel's remarks in shorthand so there could be no misinterpretation of what he said. I knew his physical condition all that time. The jury took a deep interest in O'Laughlin's travel talk. Jurymen Robert Brown, the Scottish-born lumber boss, gave a silent O. K. to O'Laughlin's geographical statements by unconscious nods.

All the jurymen but one had done new neckties over-night, in deference to the distinguished character of the proceedings. O'Laughlin told of more little journeys with the Colonel in the Stimson campaign in New York, and in the primary campaign of 1912. Then O'Laughlin, after thus establishing his acquaintance with the Colonel, came to the vital matter of drinks.

CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS

BILLY, SAYS WITNESS.
"I not only never have seen Col. Roosevelt under the influence of liquor," he declared, "but it is an absolutely silly thing to me that anybody should bring such a charge against him. I am a member of the Gridiron Club in Washington. I have seen him at the club banquets perhaps half a dozen times. He never touched more than one glass of champagne."

A Gridiron Club dinner was the scene of one of the episodes Editor Newett's attorney expect to bring into the case. O'Laughlin told about the state dinner schedule of American Presidents. "Major is always served at the state dinners in the White House," said the witness.

"Did the plaintiff in this case ever mix his drink at all?" asked Attorney Found.

"Never," said O'Laughlin.
Judge Flannigan asked an argument raised that Col. Roosevelt was entitled to show that his conduct as to the use of liquor in the White House did not vary from the customs of his predecessors. "I know of the White House since the Cleveland administration," began the witness. "He was stopped by attorneys for the defense who made a 35-minute fight against introduction of this evidence. They succeeded."

"I don't care," said Attorney Found. "I have abundant testimony on this point."
Roosevelt moved up closer to his adversary, Editor Newett. The editor stood his chair around so that his back was toward the Colonel.

Roosevelt was talking to his friend, the witness, when the Japanese came combing his pleasure to Newett.

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Court-Room Where the Roosevelt Libel Suit Is Being Tried



SCENE OF THE NEWETT TRIAL
AMERICAN PRESS ASSN.

general report amounting to a general reputation that Col. Roosevelt does use liquor and sometimes to excess; that these reports were published in newspapers and that Col. Roosevelt read these reports, and this charge had never been contradicted by him; the defendant published the report of the former President's reputed excessive use of intoxicants believing it to be true and not with any malice.

WANTS TO LIMIT CLAIM FOR DAMAGES TO SIX CENTS

"I do not intend to ask in any improper way this distinguished plaintiff, but unless they will limit their claim to nominal damages we will go forward with our present line of defense."

"You cannot claim that damage would be limited to six cents," observed the court.

"It might be six cents or \$5,000," said the plaintiff's attorney. "We expect to show by men of reputation the existence of this general report," said Belden. "This is a unique case, almost without precedent, with a plaintiff who was once President of the United States asking libel damages."

"A newspaper man must publish all sorts of news, based upon various sources of information, and when sued for libel must be allowed to show his sources of information."

Col. Roosevelt whispered earnestly with Attorney W. O. Van Benschoten, of his assistant counsel.

The court asked Mr. Belden whether the defense would combat the position of the plaintiff that malice in the publication of the article was a basis for libel. Mr. Belden answered that proof of malice undoubtedly would increase the basis for damages and the defense would combat the attitude of the plaintiff.

"At first," interposed Attorney Found, representing Roosevelt, "I wanted to sue for \$50,000, but Col. Roosevelt insisted that the amount asked should be nominal. He did not want to be vindictive, but wanted merely damages for the publication of a falsehood."

Attorney W. H. Van Benschoten for Col. Roosevelt said he would not oppose the attitude of the defense if the admission of so-called hearsay evidence should be ruled in a moment by a lot of gossip mongers. The two points attempted by the defense are incompatible.

"Under the position of the defense," argued Mr. Van Benschoten, a man may be as pure as St. Paul and his reputation may be ruined in a moment by a lot of gossip mongers. The two points attempted by the defense are incompatible.

"The defense has said this case is unprecedented," Mr. Found. "It is true that there has been a reference on the part of Presidents to come into court, but I can cite you a recent case where the King of England prosecuted a newspaper for charging him with being a bigamist in marrying before he married the present Queen. Would it have been a defense for the editor to say, 'I only knew what I heard and I publish what I hear'?"

The argument of attorneys was still in when court adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The jury decided to hold a little parade during the recess and was escorted off the street by Judge Flannigan. He spoke to them as they paraded past the hotel on the main street of the town. He did some quick work and turned the little procession up a hill.

"I never saw a jury in an important case that didn't manage to get out on exhibition," said the judge. "I don't mind if these men walk on secluded streets, but they must not come down here."

The court was jammed an hour before the afternoon session began and the outside court-house doors were locked. On the broad street that lead to the street, 15 feet below, an indignant crowd of Marquette men, women and girls clamored for admittance.

Zealous court officials succeeded even in barring out witnesses and others having business in the court-room until Sheriff Maloney appeared in the capacity of grand court guard and let them in. The confusion delayed the opening of the afternoon session.

The argument on the admissibility of testimony concerning Roosevelt was resumed.

Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State and former Ambassador to France, one of Roosevelt's witnesses, found himself locked out when he returned for the afternoon session. Mr. Bacon went from one door to another seeking entrance without avail, although court was already in session. Eventually Sheriff Maloney observed his efforts and admitted him and he was relieved to find that the lawyers were still arguing points of law.

Mr. Found, for Col. Roosevelt, made the first argument at the afternoon session. Editor Newett took a livelier interest in the proceedings, and for the first time turned to get a full view of Col. Roosevelt. The decisions of Michigan courts in libel cases, which Found was reading, were in the cases of publishers. Bacon was known for years.

Mr. Found, admitting an allegation of opposing lawyers that he had tried more libel suits than any other attorney in Michigan, proceeded to quote his own experience in support of his stand.

SIGNIFICANT QUESTION ASKED BY THE COURT.
"Has not the plaintiff put his own reputation at issue?" asked Judge Flannigan.

Mr. Found agreed, but declared if Newett's lawyers were to raise the question of general reputation they should have no standing in their pleadings before the trial started.

"But," he said, after a conference with Col. Roosevelt, "I am instructed to waive the technical point and therefore I shall not insist."

Horace Andrews, for Editor Newett, declared he was not "asking any favors," and insisted on the admission as a legal right of the testimony as to the Colonel's reputation in the matter of strong drink.

A girl in the balcony at this point created a diversion by falling asleep and striking her hip-titled nose upon the balcony rail. She was calmed and thereafter remained awake.

"If you uphold their contention in this case you are attacking the right of every other publisher of this union," Andrews declared. "This defendant has the right to examine the conduct of every public man. This kind of a suit savors of a semi-criminal proceeding, and the burden of the proof rests upon the plaintiff."

Judge Flannigan announcing his decision, said evidence on the Colonel's reputation before the alleged libel was printed would be received, but refused to allow testimony as to similar publications in other newspapers.

"Whether or not the defendant will be entitled to show his sources of information for the purpose of establishing good faith on his part," said the judge, "and his belief in the truth of his publication, it seems to me, must turn on the other question of whether or not the damages may be increased by reason of actual malice in that publication, and the court will not pass on that question."

The argument properly was raised and argued when that testimony is offered.

The jury was recalled and Attorney Belden resumed cross-examination of John Cairn, O'Laughlin.

Judge Flannigan instructed the jury to disregard the Court's criticism of Attorney Belden for being from O'Laughlin this morning the statement "I am a Catholic."

He ordered the statement as to O'Laughlin's religion stricken from the record.

Asks for Arrest of Witnesses Against
Assistant District Attorney James J. Reynolds to-day confirmed the report that he had asked for the arrest of J. Martin Miller, formerly Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, if he appeared at Marquette as a witness in the Roosevelt libel suit.

Miller is under indictment here on a charge of excessive increase in connection with a check transaction. Mr. Reynolds sent a dispatch to Frank Harper, secretary to Col. Roosevelt, requesting that word be sent here if Miller appeared in Marquette.

CHINATOWN SIGNS TREATY OF PEACE AMONG ALL TONGS

Leaders Ratify End of Deadly Feuds in Office of Judge Foster.

25 SLAIN IN TWO YEARS.

Mysterious New Kum Lam Gong Shor Has Hand in the Compact.

An agreement signed to-day in the private chambers of Judge Foster of the Court of General Sessions puts an end to the feud between the rival Chinese societies which has caused the death of twenty-five persons and a home in the past two years. Hereafter Mongolians, Caucasians or persons of any other race may walk through the streets of Chinatown without fear of being shot full of holes by some Chinaman firing a revolver with his eyes shut.

The treaty was brought about through the efforts of Yung Kue, President of the Chinese Merchants' Association; Capt. Frank Tierney of the Elizabeth street station, and Judge Foster. The Chinese Consul, Gen. Lung Lun Fong, also rendered valuable aid and was present to-day when the agreement was signed.

HOSTILE TONGS ALL SOUND TO LAWFUL PEACE.

Jim Gum, President of the On Leong Tong, and four other officers of that society; Fong Fook Lung, President, and four other officers of the Hip Sing Tong, and Ing Lai Kwang and three officers of the Kum Lam Gong Shor signed the agreement. It binds the societies mentioned and all their members to submit their disputes to the regular authorities, and obligates the societies and their members to cease taking the law into their own hands.

The Kum Lam Gong Shor is a new organization and most mysterious. It is probably a branch of the Four Brothers. None of the Chinamen in to-day's proceeding would tell anything about it. The On Leong Tong and the Hip Sing Tong are enemies of long standing in Chinatown. To Lee, the "Mayor of Chinatown," is the guiding spirit of the On Leong society, or fong.

The origin of the feuds which have stained the streets, dark passages and tumble-down shacks in Chinatown with the blood of scores of Chinamen goes back to an attempt on the part of the Hip Sing Tong to invade territory claimed by the On Leong Tong for gambling purposes. Eventually Chinatown was separated into two armed camps, one dominated by the Hip Sing Tong, the other by the On Leong Tong, and the feud between them stepped into the precincts of the other was promptly bored by bullets of the very latest calibre manufactured.

CHINESE EMPIRE ONCE INSURED PEACE.
Through the offices of Judge Foster a peace treaty was signed yesterday over seven years ago between the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong. A representative of the Emperor of China was present. He brought the message that any Chinaman in New York violating the agreement would thus be committing a crime against the Chinese Empire, and that the death warrant of all his relatives in China, for these would promptly be executed by the Government.

The treaty was observed until the Chinese Empire gave way to a Republic. In the mean time, the Four Brothers had become powerful in Chinatown. As soon as the Government was overthrown and the danger of retribution in China passed, the Chinatown folk began to shoot each other up at a great rate. They were not particular about the safety of others when peering at their enemies on the street or from windows. In a recent shooting affair three innocent bystanders and a horse were struck and one of the innocent bystanders and the horse died.

A big dinner to celebrate the peace pact will be given on June 12. All the city officials will be invited to attend.

SAYS ROBBER TOOK A RING FROM HER AT PISTOL POINT.
Mrs. Maglione Tells Police of Daring Hold-Up in Her Doorway, Thief Escaping.

Mrs. Assunta Maglione of No. 217 Second avenue reported to the police of the Fifth street station to-day that she was robbed yesterday of a diamond ring worth \$75.

She said that in the absence of her husband, Dr. Raphael Maglione, she opened the door for a swarthy man, thick-set, with a dark mustache, who held the muzzle of a revolver under her chin and demanded all the money she had.

In her excitement she held out her hands. The robber took one ring, but because she screamed he ran away. He was chased by Detective Negressmitt, who had heard her screams, but he lost the man in the crowd on the avenue.

Friedmann Patient Dead.
Mrs. Rose Horowitz, fifty-five years old, a Friedmann patient, died suddenly this afternoon at her home, No. 23 East 10th street. She seemed as usual up to within a few minutes of her demise, when she suddenly collapsed, and when Dr. P. G. Kamanoff, who was summoned by her daughter, found her dead. She was dead.

The physician said death was caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. Members of the family said Mrs. Horowitz, a sufferer from tuberculosis for a year and a half, had been up to within a few minutes of her demise when she suddenly collapsed, and when Dr. P. G. Kamanoff, who was summoned by her daughter, found her dead. She was dead.

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Child Stolen by Demented Girl And Her Now Happy Mother



Mrs. Philip Libowitz and Fred.

BISHOP ADMITS MOTOR RIDES WITH MRS. GWATHMEY

(Continued from First Page.)

Hotel Astor, where "J. C. Baer" and wife had been registered and asked: "Were you ever at the Hotel Astor?"

"Frequently,"

"Did you ever spend the night there?"

"Never."

Mr. Jerome showed Mr. Bishop the Hotel Astor register and asked him if the entries "J. C. Baer" were in his handwriting. One after the other Mr. Bishop repudiated the signatures. He declared he had never used the name of Baer under any circumstances at any time or in any place.

Concerning the purported records of the Hotel Astor, Mr. Bishop said he had not paid to have the records stolen, that he had not paid Frank, the head waiter, anything.

Mr. Taft consented that Mr. Bishop should write "Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Baer, Phila.," at the request of Mr. Jerome. "Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Bishop, Phila.," then "Bishop, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Phila.," and "Baer, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Phila.,"

Then Mr. Taft took Mr. Bishop in hand. Mr. Taft's examination was brief, and he abandoned it after Justice Goff sustained Mr. Jerome's objection to all testimony concerning Mr. Bishop's conversation with Frank, the head waiter, during a call the latter made at Mr. Bishop's office.

Mr. Jerome, and after him Mr. Taft, again, asked the badgered chairman a few more questions, but developed nothing of importance, and finally he was excused, after having occupied the witness stand for several hours.

Counsel for Mrs. Bishop introduced in evidence to-day photographs of waiters' checks and head waiter's record of room service at the Hotel Astor. These records showed meals served to "J. C. Baer and wife" at various times in various rooms. Eugene D. Miller, treasurer of the hotel, swore the original checks and leaves from the head waiter's ledger had been stolen from the hotel.

MEAL CHECKS STOLEN FROM HOTEL, TREASURER SAYS.
The importance of these records lay in the fact that Mrs. Bishop charges the identification partially made by inference yesterday, when William J. Kinley, a handwriting expert, testified that, in his opinion, the signature "J. C. Baer" was in the handwriting of Mr. Bishop.

Mr. Miller, recalled, was the first witness to-day. He mentioned several checks.

"Why haven't you furnished the other meal checks?" asked Mr. Jerome.

"Because they've been stolen from me," replied the witness.

"We have those checks," interrupted Mr. Taft.

"Do you know who stole them?" asked Mr. Jerome of the witness.

"No, I wish I did."

"I believe the checks were furnished to us by a hotel employee," broke in Mr. Taft.

BISHOP'S LAWYER HAS LEAVES TORN FROM LEDGER.
The lawyers obtained the records of the head waiter of the hotel and rooms proved to have been mutilated also, and Mr. Taft concluded that he had two sheets torn from a ledger. Mr.

Miller said he thought these pages were the missing ones which had been stolen.

Mr. Taft supplied twenty-three meal checks to Mr. Jerome and the latter, having them marked for identification, had Mr. Miller identify them.

Mr. Taft put Mr. Miller through an exhaustive cross-examination, the purpose of which was not at all clear. He developed one fact of importance. It was that if a cashier neglected to stamp a check there was nothing else upon it to indicate on what day it had been issued.

Mr. Jerome immediately developed, however, that other records would be kept. Then he had Mr. Miller identify Theodore Frank, a head waiter of room service at the Hotel Astor, and called the man to the stand.

WAITER DENIES TEARING OUT MISSING PAGES.
Frank identified the missing pages of his record and Mr. Jerome asked:

"Didn't you take those pages out?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you deliver them to Mr. Taft?"

"No, sir."

"Or to the defendant?"

"No, sir."

PRESENTMENT WON'T STOP TURKEY TROT, SAYS MAYOR.
Let Grand Jury Indict, If It Acts at All, Not "Make a Splutter" and Scold.

When Mayor Gaynor's attention was called to-day to the General Sessions Grand Jury's presentment condemning the turkey trot and kindred dances, he said, with a show of impatience:

"Have they found any indictments? No? Then I should think they would hold their tongues. It is their business to hand down indictments, if they find anything wrong, not to make presentments and scold. There is no authority in law for presentments. They come in after it is all over now and make a splutter."

"The trouble with the dance halls is that the statute lets them keep open all night. I do not see how Mrs. Israel and her associates ever framed such a law."

Wilson Letter to Boy Athletes.
WASHINGTON, May 28.—Gustavus T. Kirby, President of the Amateur Athletic Union and First Vice-President of the Public School Athletic League of New York City, invited the President to attend a demonstration on June 6 of physical training and athletics by 10,000 school boys. Mr. Wilson was unable to accept, but wrote a letter which is to be read at the opening of the event.

Boston Brokerage Firm Fails.
BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—The suspension of the Exchange firm of Charles E. Legg & Co. was announced to-day. Charles E. Legg and his son Allen H. compose the firm, the senior member having been admitted to the Exchange in 1890.

The elder Legg said that the liabilities were small. The failure was due, he said, to the falling of the stock brokerage commission business.

Too good to escape imitation. And too good to miss.
White Rose
CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, 3 Pound Tin, \$1

DIED.
KELLY, son of Catherine Kennedy and the late Patrick Kelly, native of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

Funeral from his cousin's residence, Margaret McManus, 873 Carroll st. Brooklyn, Thursday, 2 P. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

LAWYER GIBSON'S FATE WITH JURY IN MURDER TRIAL

Verdict Balloted for After Plea for Life by Counsel for Defense.

NEWBURGH, May 28.—The jury in the trial of Lawyer Burton W. Gibson of New York for the murder of his client, Mrs. Rosa Sabo, retired at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to deliberate upon a verdict.

Gibson's counsel, Robert W. Elder of Brooklyn, in summing up, made a strong argument against a finding of murder in the first degree claiming no premeditation was shown in the evidence of Mrs. Sabo's drowning in Greenwood Lake, which he termed an accident, pue and simple.

District Attorney Wilson demanded a verdict for the full extent of the indictment, citing Gibson's withdrawal of the dead woman's bank accounts as proof of a plot to murder her. His return to Greenwood Lake with the woman two days after they had "been on a set," Mr. Wilson declared, was not a journey of forty miles merely "for a row on the lake."

District Attorney Wilson scouted some of the statements made by Mr. Elder. "We say the woman came to her death at the hands of the man sitting there," he said. "He planned the details of her death and he carried them out. He formed the plan of killing the woman immediately after the woman made her will giving him a chance to get hold of the \$10,000."

"This man knew on July 3 last year that Mrs. Sabo or Mrs. Hutter was about to sail for Europe and the money would be forever out of his reach. On Sunday afternoon, July 14, he takes this woman forty miles from New York to Greenwood Lake and rots her."

"He was a lawyer, he knew enough to make things look right, so when something wrong happened he would not be held under suspicion. He said to one of the witnesses that when he was out on Sunday afternoon they came near being upset. Does this seem peculiar or suspicious to you?"